

THE CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SYSTEM. NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SYSTEM.

From time to time prominent and erudite Catholics have an opportunity of placing facts before non-Catholic audiences, which, once understood, are calculated to remove considerable prejudice.

We would gladly reproduce the whole of that masterly address were it not that our space forbids; as it is, we consider that the section in which the learned speaker gives the reasons for the existence of the Catholic parochial system, as the most applicable in Canada—it applies to our own parochial schools, in one sense, and to the separate schools in other provinces in a more direct manner.

10 Catholic universities. 109 seminaries. 178 colleges for boys. 662 academies for girls. 251 orphan asylums wherein are cared for and educated 35,453 orphans. 3,811 parochial schools, in which are being educated 854,523 pupils.

"As I have already said, I have no intention of entering here any formal plea in justification of our system. I shall simply state the broad principle on which it is based. It is a principle admitted by all who believe in Christianity. Difference of opinion regarding it arises only when there is question of its application. We hold, and so do you, that religion and morality have their share in the education of youth.

"Outside the Catholic Church it is almost universally agreed that though morality may be inculcated in the school room, all religious teaching is relegated to the church and the family circle. We hold that as ever and always the child's soul and his duties to God are the highest and the greatest, so there is no place, time or method from which the teaching of morals and religion may be eliminated. We hold that the knowledge of his relations as a creature to his Creator, being the most sacred, and essential of all subjects, the most imperative of all obligations, they shall receive at least as much attention as is given to any secular branch; that as a child cannot become proficient in reading, writing or arithmetic without daily instruction therein, so neither can he acquire the necessary knowledge of God, His laws, His rewards and punishments without the daily presentation of these truths. Neither do we believe that morality and religion are separable, or that men will rovere the law if they ignore the law-giver.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

BELFAST CATHOLICS. — Rev. John Burke, C.S.S.R., preached an eloquent and powerful sermon to Belfast Catholics on the occasion of the Feast of the Most Holy Redeemer, in the Church of the Redeemerist Fathers, Clonard, during the course of which he made the following references to the devotion of Catholics in the great stronghold of Protestantism in Ireland. He said:— "The sons of St. Alphonsus, giving missions according to their rule in many countries in Europe at this very day, have to encounter difficulties and to face evils—religious, domestic, doctrinal, and social evils—quite as formidable and as deplorable as their saintly founder encountered more than a century ago. Let us come nearer—home to Catholic Ireland, to this city of Belfast. Ireland has always been and still is the land of Faith. For fifteen hundred years Ireland has possessed the Faith, has loved the Faith, has pled for the Faith, and I sincerely believe that there never, never was a time in which the Faith was deeper and stronger and riper, or bore more abundant fruits than in the days in which we live, and if I were to be asked in what part of Ireland the Faith was deepest and strongest, I should unhesitatingly answer in that part of Ireland in which the people had not only to fight for their Faith in the past, but where they have to fight for it bravely and doggedly still—in the North of Ireland, and notably in this city of Belfast. The city of Belfast at this time of Orangeism, is not only a vast emporium of commerce, is not only a centre, a mighty centre of shipbuilding and manufacture, but it is also an impregnable citadel of Catholic loyalty, and the very heart and core of Irish faith and Irish piety. But, dear brethren in Christ, just as you have had to fight for your Faith in the past, so must you continue to fight for it in the future—not by physical conflict, by Twelfth of July counter demonstrations and such like exhibitions of physical strength and prowess. Let us grasp that the need of such protective measures is now gone by; you must fight for it by the employment of the spiritual safeguards and helps with which the Church of God provides you, by the active, persistent, enthusiastic practice of all the exercises of your holy religion. Remember, remember well that you are living in what we may call the enemy's country. Though your numbers are very great, you are a complete minority in the city. Wealth and social position are mostly on the other side; you are closely intermixed with the population, alien to your race and to your creed, very many of whom open and freely blaspheme a vast and sacred in your eyes and dearest to your hearts."

concluded a week ago, were remarkable for the exceptionally small amount of criminal and civil business. Both in the city and county courts their lordships took opportunity to congratulate the Grand Jurors on their "timelessness disclosed in the calendars."

A THOUGHTFUL ACT.—Mr. John M. Nolan, a wealthy citizen of Lowell, United States, who emigrated from Abbeyfeale some years ago, has presented to the sisters of the Mercy Convent of his native place, with the Stations of the Cross for their chapel, the order being executed in Paris at an estimated cost of £250.

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL BAZAAR.—The opening of this great work in aid of the completion of the Cathedral was attended by thousands of people, and as a result the undertaking is an unprecedented success. The splendid gathering of prelates, priests, and laymen and the genuine enthusiasm shown by all must have gone far to repay the organizers of what is undoubtedly the largest affair of the kind ever held in Ireland for their long and arduous labors in a great and holy cause.

CANON FURLONG DEAD.—Great regret has been felt throughout the County of Wexford owing to the death of Very Rev. John Canon Furlong, P.P., Ballygarret, which occurred at the parochial residence recently. Canon Furlong had been in feeble health for about two years, and some weeks ago became so seriously ill that it was evident the end was fast approaching. Canon Furlong was born at Kilmore sixty-six years ago. Having made his preliminary studies in St. Peter's College, Wexford, he pursued a distinguished theological course at Maynooth, and was ordained by the late Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of Ferns, in St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wexford. Canon Furlong was of a retiring disposition, and seldom took part in public affairs. He was much beloved by his parishioners, who deeply mourn the loss of a prudent counsellor and an exemplary priest.

GLIMPSSES OF CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

Extracts from Paris correspondence of Rev. D. S. Phelan to the Western "Watchman." "I have seen a Catholic Salvation Army. It is not as noisy as Booth's, but it is a thousand times more demonstrative. They are called the 'Assumptionists.' The man who really founded them is forgotten in the blaze and glory of the achievements of a Landwehr, Baileys Brothers. They have no connection with the Baileys Brothers of circus fame, and they are in no way related to them; but a similarity in name is accompanied by a very striking resemblance in tactics. These French Baileys Brothers are priests and they have undertaken to convert the slums of Paris. They have a religious order of Sisters who share with them the labor and glory of the undertaking. They have a vast and fruitful field in Paris. The common people are neglected to a frightful extent in the French capital; and the priests are not to blame. In the faubourgs there are parishes of forty and fifty thousand souls with only a little church and one priest. You may ask why there are not more. The government establishes parishes and the present government of the Republic cares little for the souls of people so long as they have their votes. The Archbishop of Paris tried the experiment of establishing chapels, but he was confronted with an old law which forbids the opening of a chapel without the permission of the government.

After the fall of the first Napoleon the ecclesiastical authorities of Paris had to face a schism of no small proportions. When the Pope forfeited the sees of the French bishops who sided with Napoleon against the Holy See these claimed that the act of the Pope was void because he had not given them an opportunity to defend themselves. They continued to exercise their episcopal functions and were supported by a number of priests. They could not occupy the churches during the restoration, so they opened chapels and they became known as the 'Petite Eglise.' To suppress their schism the government enacted a law forbidding the opening of chapels except by special permission of the government. This is the law that is now invoked against the Cardinal, and because of it there are hundreds of thousands of people in Paris without church accommodation. There are 8,600,000 people in Paris, and there are only 90 parishes. To add to the trouble, in Paris as elsewhere in large cities, the religious orders have crowded into the heart of the city and their chapels are attended by coteries of the devout. The regular parishes suffer, and their work is interfered with. To meet this crying evil a number of young priests have banded together and, with the sanction of Cardinal Richaud, have undertaken to evangelize the faubourgs. They are meeting with very signal success. They publish a paper, called 'La Bis Catholique,' and from it I have learned much about their work and methods.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

An exchange says:— "The details of the new system of Irish national education so anxiously looked forward to were published on Saturday. There is practically a revolution in the entire system. Whether the sweeping alterations are for better or worse time alone can tell. Teachers will henceforward be promoted for their success as schoolmasters and not by examination, as in the past. This is likely to be an improvement, as the most highly-classed men were not always the most successful teachers, and men who had no training or classification but who had an aptitude for their calling were often excellent teachers. The results system has been completely abolished, and both managers and teachers are to have freedom in selecting the course of instruction suitable to the needs of their respective localities. This concession if properly taken advantage of should prove of great benefit. It has long been felt that the fishermen and cotiers along the western seaboard required a different training to that suitable for the citizens of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and the cities and large towns of Ireland. The new rules contain no provision for bi-lingual teaching in Irish-speaking districts. This has caused serious disappointment to lovers of the Irish language and doctrine the matter will be brought under the notice of Parliament at an early date."

1.—TEACHERS. 1.—All principal and assistant national teachers (except the teachers of monastery and convent schools paid by capitation rate) are divided into three grades, the first or highest grade containing two sections. 2.—The number of teachers recognized in each grade above the third grade, and in each section of the first grade, is fixed from time to time by the Commissioners. 3.—The classification of teachers as hitherto understood is abolished. The system of grading detailed in these rules is substituted therefor. 4.—The grades in which teachers in the service before the 1st April, 1900, rank are determined by their incomes from the State and by their position, whether as principals or assistants. 5.—In the case of teachers who are candidates for promotion at the annual examination of 1900, or who are entered as Queen's scholars into training colleges for the year of training 1899-1900, special consideration will be given to any promotion in classification to which they would have been entitled when fixing their future incomes from the State. 6.—Future teachers recognized for the first time will rank on appointment in the third grade only. 7.—Principal teachers out of employment for a time retain their respective grades, provided they obtain re-employment within a year. The Commissioners determine whether, when re-employed as principals, they can retain their former grades or in what lower grades they may be recognized respectively. This regulation does not apply to principals who may be promoted to higher grades, or to irregularities, branches of rule, etc. 8.—Promotion from a lower to a higher grade, and from the second to the first section of the highest grade, when there are vacancies, depends on—(a) training, (b) position in school, (c) ability and general attainments, (d) good service, (e) seniority. 9.—No teacher appointed for the first time on or after 1st April, 1900, is eligible for promotion beyond the third grade if not trained in a recognized training college, except under very exceptional circumstances, by special order of the Commissioners. 10.—No teacher appointed for the first time on or after 1st April, 1900, trained or untrained, is eligible for promotion beyond the third grade, while recognized as an assistant, unless under very exceptional circumstances, by special order of the Commissioners. 11.—No teacher of a school in which the average attendance is under 80 is eligible for promotion to the second grade. 12.—No teacher of a school in which the average attendance is under 50 is eligible for promotion to the first grade. 13.—No teacher of a school in which the average attendance is under 70 is eligible for promotion to the first section of the first grade. 14.—Teachers in the service before the 1st April, 1900, who under the rules hitherto in force were not required to be trained as a condition of promotion continue to enjoy the privilege—but must qualify for promotion in other respects in accordance with the foregoing conditions. 15.—The system of promotion by examination and service hitherto in force is abolished for all teachers. 16.—The Commissioners periodically fill vacancies in the first and second grades in accordance with the prescribed conditions. 17.—A roll or register of National teachers is kept in the Education Office. This roll shows the grade, qual-

ifications, position in schools, service, promotion, depressions, etc., of each teacher. 18.—Teachers of exceptional ability and qualifications are eligible for appointment as sub-inspectors of National schools. 19.—A special scale of fixed salaries is arranged for each grade of teachers, and the salary of each grade may be supplemented by periodic awards of continued good service salary to a maximum fixed for each grade. Awards of continued good service salary may be made to teachers of schools with an average attendance of at least 20 pupils or above when the Commissioners are satisfied that the work done in the school is satisfactory, and that reasonable progress has been made in the proficiency of the pupils. A portion of the amount available for the payment of teachers' incomes is allocated as a capitation grant based on the average attendance for the year. 20.—Principal teachers recognized before the 1st April, 1900, receive such an amount of salary and annual capitation grant or of salary, continued good service salary and annual capitation grant combined in lieu of all their emoluments from the State, as will be at least equal to the average of their incomes from the State for the past three years. Principal and assistant teachers recognized before 1st April, 1900, whose average incomes for the past three years were greater than the maximum amounts of salary and continued good service salary combined provided for in the scales for principals and assistants respectively, will, in addition to the annual capitation grant, receive incomes equal to their average income from the State for the past three years. Cases in which the Commissioners may deem it inequitable to fix the future incomes of the teachers on the basis of their average incomes for the past three years will be specially considered. The cases also of teachers who have not given three years' service will be dealt with specially. The incomes fixed outside the limits of the scales and capitation grant combined are personal to the teachers concerned, and may, as a rule, be retained only so long as the teachers remain in their present schools. Assistants, however, on promotion to principalships, receive an initial income as assistants. Further, the cases of assistants highly classed under the rules hitherto in force, but not receiving full class salary, may be specially considered on their promotion to principalships. 21.—The salaries of teachers recognized before the 1st April, 1900, if within the limits of the scales, may be increased by periodic awards of continued good service salary at the discretion of the Commissioners. Teachers of small schools with an average attendance under ten are paid at special reduced rates. Teachers of small schools with an average attendance of ten but under twenty pupils are paid uniformly in lieu of all emoluments from the State at the salary fixed for female teachers of the third grade with an annual capitation grant, but are not entitled to continued good service salary. It is desirable that teachers of schools with an average from 10 to 20 pupils should be women, but in schools of this class in which men were employed as teachers before the 1st April, 1900, such teachers are paid a personal income equal to the salary fixed for male teachers of the third grade, with annual capitation grant, so long as they remain in charge of the schools. 22.—The income of any teacher may be decreased for inefficiency or other sufficient cause at any time at the discretion of the Commissioners. 23.—A teacher promoted from a lower to a higher grade receives on promotion the salary fixed for the grade to which promoted, but without any immediate addition of continued good service salary. 24.—Teachers in the first grade shall not have their salaries reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance, unless the average is below 35 for one calendar year. 25.—Teachers of the second grade shall not have their salaries reduced on account of a decline in the average attendance unless the average is below 20 for one calendar year. 26.—Should the decline in the average attendance, however, appear to the Commissioners to be due to the teacher's inefficiency or neglect of duty, the salary is liable to reduction at any time irrespectively of the numerical extent of the decline. 27.—The time during which a teacher is out of employment does not count as service on which an award of continued good service salary may be based. (Continued on Page Eight.)

FAST TRAINS.

The "Windsplitter" is the name given to an American train, which is so constructed as to offer very little resistance to the atmosphere. From the engine to the last wagon every projection which could possibly catch the wind is dispensed with, or reduced to the smallest proportions. One of these new trains has done forty miles in thirty-seven and a half minutes, or about seventy miles an hour. In case of collision, how would it be with the passengers? Whenever we vary from the highest rule of right, just so far we do an injury to the world.

**OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON RELICS.**

For the past few weeks I have been moralizing more than observing; but this vacation season is one in which people are permitted certain relaxations and luxuries, and I am accordingly to his taste, a good motto. I have always had a great veneration for old people and old buildings, and I have come to feel it a personal loss when some old family figure disappears forever from the street, or some edifice that dates back very far in the history of our comparatively young country is demolished. No lines ever affected me more in this sense than those of the late Father Ryan, the Poet-Priest of the South—

"Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,  
And the living tread light on the graves of the dead;  
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the limb—  
There is grandeur in graves, there is glory in gloom;  
For out of the gloom future brightness is born.  
As after the night comes the sunrise of morn."

One by one old landmarks vanish; the plough of progress turns furrows over objects consigned to time. Like the living, the monumental relics of the bygone vanish and their places are taken by that which is modern and frequently uninteresting. We in Canada, living in a young land, have few really ancient buildings, yet there are still edifices whose stories date back a couple of centuries, or more. But, by degrees, they are disappearing and will all very soon be forgotten. I will not say that the progressive needs of the present should be sacrificed to the sentimentalism of the past; but, we cannot fail to regret the breaking of links in that chain which binds us to the early days of Canadian history. I will never forget how much I was impressed by the tearing down of the old Jesuit College in Quebec, in 1878-9. I felt as if I were a living witness to a deed of vandalism like unto those we read of in the Middle Ages. The same feeling of regret—a foolish one according to some—comes over me when I observe the disappearance of the old chapel of Notre Dame de la Victoire, on Notre Dame Street. It stood between the main street (at the head of St. Lambert Hill) and the picturesque chapel of Notre Dame de Pitie, which is adjoining the Mother House of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The history of this building, or rather portion of building is so interesting that I take the liberty of reproducing here a brief account of it from the pen of a writer signing "M. E. MacL. M." It runs thus:

"In the year 1710 it was decided by the English that the French power in America should be humbled and a plan was laid to capture Canada. A fleet was to attack Quebec while General Nicholson with 4,000 provincial troops and 600 Indians prepared to move upon Montreal. In the year 1711 an English fleet commanded by Sir Stovenden Walker came. A terrible storm arose as the ships sailed up the river, in which the whole fleet was wrecked. The French people so miraculously delivered out of the hand of the enemy looked upon the defeat of the English as the result of the intervention on their behalf of the Blessed Virgin. With their hearts filled with gratitude they vowed to erect a stone chapel in memory of the event, and in 1718 it was built and named Notre Dame de la Victoire. It is many years since it was used as a place of worship and merely one of the fast disappearing remains of the quaint old Ville Marie, from which the beautiful city has risen phoenix like."

As one train of thought generally leads to another, on this subject of monuments and memorials of the dead past, brings me very naturally to that of relics in general. In the course of my multitudinous observations I have remarked that the objects which attract the greatest amount of attention and create the deepest interest, in the museums, are those which have belonged to, or were connected with eminent men—great writers, renowned heroes, famous discoverers and inventors, distinguished engineers, and such like. I remember a Protestant clergyman, from Worcester, Mass., who visited Quebec in 1881, and who seemed to have one special purpose in going to the Ancient Capital—to see the skull of General Montcalm, which was preserved in the Ursuline monastery of that city. He was interested in the gates, ramparts, Citadel; in the monuments to Wolfe, to the "Brave" on Ste. Foye road, to the two great heroes, in the Governor's garden; but the relic that tells where "Montgomery fell—but he specially wished to see Montcalm's head to examine the sword cut on the left side. To gaze upon that which constituted a portion of the living man in the days when he was of earth and when he led armies to glory, if not always to victory.

This same clergyman—a very able and very polished gentleman—was shocked a few days later, to witness a number of pilgrims venerating a relic of St. Anne down at the shrine at Beauport. He claimed that this "terrible superstition" was one of the baneful results of Catholic priestcraft and general ignorance. I need not here repeat for the readers of the "True Witness" my impressions. Could ever contradiction be greater? Could there ever be a clearer proof of the absolute mental blindness which prejudice engenders? According to what I have been taught to believe and practice in matters of religion I understand that as a Catholic I am obliged to "adore" God—and God alone. I am invited to honor those whom God has honored, to venerate all memorials, or relics of those whose beings were consecrated to God, whose souls enjoy the Beatific Vision, and whose bodies (as temples of the Holy Ghost and envelopes of flesh for their saintly souls) are sanctified. If this be either superstition, or idolatry, I have either misunderstood the teachings of the Church, or else I am, in common with all the human race—Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or Gentile—a superstitious idolator. The heroes, the great thinkers, the renowned writers, the immortal preachers, the wonderful law-givers of the Catholic Church are the saints—from the apostles down to the curbside ones elsewhere. I need a relic of one of these to my mind—leaving all matter of faith and question of religion aside—incomparably more important than to have a sword of Napoleon, a piece of Cromwell's skull, a hair from the grey beard that Dutch William rode in the Booye, or any other memento of the renowned men who passed across the stage of history. The Orangeman would defend with his life the grey horse hair, but he would rather die to smash the windows of a temple in which his fellow-citizens venerated a portion of some martyr's body. The enthusiastic French imperialist would give a fortune to possess the sword once handled by the mighty Corsican, while he would ridicule the idea of honoring the holy garment of Yenes. The bigoted anti-Catholic Englishman would sacrifice half a life to possess a ball that had been fired from a Cromwellian Cannon; but he would sneer at the one who kisses with devotion a link of the chain that an angel once struck from the limbs of St. Peter. Even my friend, the Presbyterian clergyman, "would some several hundred miles to pay for the relic of the skull of Montcalm, while, at the same time, making little of the authenticated fragment of the body of the one who gave birth to the Mother of Christ.

As far as my observation goes, be it on the curbside one elsewhere, I have found that common sense—which too many lack—confirms every Protestant idea of religious practice, and confirms the reasonableness of every Catholic teaching.

**PLEA FOR A CATHOLIC DAILY.**

Editor of the "True Witness."  
Sir, I have read with no little pleasure your appeals to my fellow-countrymen in Montreal and throughout this province to unite and subscribe the necessary capital to start a Catholic daily newspaper. For some years I resided in Montreal, and was associated with one of the Irish national societies. My experience of that period convinced me that there was little of that public spirit, to which you have so often referred during the past four or five years. Some score of years ago Irishmen of Montreal had an opportunity to successfully carry out the project of a Catholic daily paper, but they evidently did not possess the enterprise or pluck, or both, to help the undertaking during the critical years of probation to those of prosperity and success. Mr. Hugh Graham, a young Protestant business man, was then, as to-day, proprietor of the "Star." At the period of which I write he made a brave fight, and if the details of the struggle were put in cold type they would be interesting reading. What Mr. Graham has achieved might have been accomplished by our Catholic daily of that period; the \$50,000, annually, which, it is said, the "Star" puts into the pockets of its enterprising proprietor, might have been shared by our journal had our people been a little more generous in their support of it. The first stages of any undertaking beholds Irishmen, as an Irish patriot once said "soaring to the highest heights of enthusiasm, and the other, that at which they should be staunch, patient and enthusiastic, finds them, in the words of the same noble Irishman, "covered" with a pass-

ing cloud and sinking into the coldest currents of despair." Many noble projects inaugurated by men of self-sacrifice and true patriotism which are as vital to our well-being, collectively and individually, in this province, as the one we breathe, have been thus rendered futile. But while that opportunity we had in establishing a Catholic daily has passed other opportunities are at hand. I believe with you that, unless our people have recourse to some such undertaking within a very short time they will simply have no important voice in the management of the affairs of this country, and, in consequence, our public institutions, such as schools, establishments for the poor and needy and other works, will exist on sufferance.

The powerful auxiliary of our age, in secular affairs, is the daily press; a people who have not such an auxiliary may exist, but they cannot hope to keep pace with other races and creeds which possess this great modern force. It is strange, yes, passing strange, that the Irish Catholic people of this province are so shortsighted in a matter of such vital importance which affects them in every walk of life. But they are, and I fancy, from my past experience, in Montreal and in my present-home district, that nothing less than a blizzard of ostracism and prejudice will awaken them to a sense of their duty in the matter.

**HOUSEHOLD NOTES.**

**WHEN ONE FALLS.**—Remember that fainting proceeds from a disturbance of the circulation, by means of which the blood is drawn suddenly from the head. The first thing to do is to lower the fainting person to the floor in such a position that the head is lower than the rest of the body. Loosen the clothing across the chest and at the throat. Bathe the face and temples with cold water in which a little cologne water or aromatic vinegar has been used, and use smelling salts. It is a serious mistake to prop up the head with pillows or administer alcoholic stimulants.

**THE MAKING OF A HOME.**—It is often said that the making or marring of a home lies with the wife, and this is true if we add, with the husband also. Either sex has the power, though the true home spirit must be created by the wife, and once created she must see that it grows until it is the ruling influence in that home. Habits we learn at home, and thoughts that have been instilled in us there will remain with us always and influence us for good or evil. What should home mean to us? The dearest place on earth, the place where we find comfort and sympathy, the place where mother is; that is the true home. It is so easy to find fault, so hard to always look for the best in every member of the family. But did you ever stop to think what looking for the best really means? Surely it means a continually guarding of one's thoughts and an earnest desire to see some good in each person with whom we have to deal. If we are in every one, even in a hardened criminal. This one habit is enough to re-create any home, and every home needs some re-creating. What a power a good home is to how much it can do for our country! The dearest place on earth, the place where we find comfort and sympathy, the place where mother is; that is the true home. It is so easy to find fault, so hard to always look for the best in every member of the family. But did you ever stop to think what looking for the best really means? Surely it means a continually guarding of one's thoughts and an earnest desire to see some good in each person with whom we have to deal. If we are in every one, even in a hardened criminal. This one habit is enough to re-create any home, and every home needs some re-creating. What a power a good home is to how much it can do for our country! The dearest place on earth, the place where we find comfort and sympathy, the place where mother is; that is the true home. 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This one habit is enough to re-create any home, and every home needs some re-creating. What a power a good home is to how much it can do for our

### NUNS IN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

The glorious work of the Sisters of Charity in the Catholic Church is universally acknowledged. Wide as its influence spreads manifold as are its operations, it is only from time to time that some particularly striking instance of its effects call for special chronicling.

It is no exaggeration to say that until a few months ago no community of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, from which we cannot refrain from making a few extracts, as evidencing what can be accomplished under the beneficent influences of the Catholic Church.

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At first the efforts of the Sisters seemed almost fruitless, and it is not surprising that one or two of these valiant women broke down under the strain and had to be replaced after a few months of this desperate struggle.

Drunkennes and all the consequences lurking in its train—grim murder among the rest—was the chief and most baffling of the evils against which the Sisters of Charity waged a ceaseless war, at first with no apparent success.

The town's meeting of 1895 was no sterile effort to help the Sisters of Charity in their noble work. Committees were formed, a bazaar was held, funds were subscribed, and, after innumerable difficulties and disappointments in the search of a suitable site, a large piece of ground, covered by a disused foundry, was purchased in the very heart of the district.

The Sisters of Charity, it is hardly necessary to say, could not rest while such a state of things continued. All too small and inconducive as was their dwelling, they managed to devote a part of it, with a little structural alteration, to a night refuge for young girls.

rise to acknowledge or to defend our faith, at any time, at all hazards, as we would maintain, like Christian gentlemen, our honor or our word? We are to be found everywhere, in the mart and the market, among lawyers, physicians, brokers, clubmen, politicians. Who is ready, always, to give a reason for the faith that is in him, glorifying in the cross of Christ and in His service more than in anything else beside?

Without going into this correspondence into the question of a close union between priest and people, we can say that his advocacy of outspoken and timely acknowledgment of their Faith is something that many of our public men lack.

From the last census returns (1891) it appears that in eleven counties of Ireland, the number of children in the primary schools was 308,000, and of those it is estimated that close on 96,000 are Irish-speaking.

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of all the beauties that adorn humanity, there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The surest way of obtaining that is by the use of LUBY'S Hair Renewer.

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### APOSTOLATE OF THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

"The Sacred Heart Review" has recently been publishing a series of communication on the interesting subject of "The Apostolate of the Catholic Layman." Amongst other letters published is one from "Thomas L. Dudley," which seems to cover the whole ground of a matter that we have frequently written about. A couple of paragraphs from that letter may prove very instructive, even for the most educated of our readers. It says:—

"Where are our men? Back of the fact, only too plainly self-evident, that as Catholics, we are 'ignored' as though we were not, does there not lie another more serious fact, that we, as Catholics, ignore ourselves? How many among us have the Christian courage of our convictions, that makes us, without anger, without timidity, without sarcasm,

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

I PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY AUGUST 4, 1900.

## Notes of the Week.

### A FEMALE LAWYER.

In Franklinville, N.Y., a new law firm has been established under the name "Waring and Waring." The members of this firm are husband and wife. Mrs. Waring has devoted five years of hard study at the Buffalo University, and has passed most successfully her examinations. She is now a full-fledged lawyer, and will henceforth practise in partnership with her husband. "She has five young children to occupy her leisure moments," says a report. That this lady may be an excellent lawyer, we have no doubt, nor do we understand the value of her examinations. In fact, if she be at all feminine in her characteristics she may do all the pleading and leave to her husband the consultations and the preparations of the cases—as well as the care of the five children. Women, as a rule, have more eloquence, or, at least, more volubility than men. We certainly have a great admiration for the special talents possessed by Mrs. Waring, and we have no desire, no inclination and no right to have anything to say concerning her private, or family arrangements. Still we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, for the sake of the young generation, there will be very few lawyer-mothers in America. It is a positive fact that no mother can do justice to her children, unless she devotes all her attention to them. It does not suffice to amuse them, as a recreation, for a few moments each day, and then hand them over to the tender (and sometimes untender) mercies of a hired person. That is not bringing up a family; it is not forming the mind and character of children; it is not establishing the sacred bond of union that should exist between mother and child, a bond that for all time leaves the son, or daughter filled with love and veneration for the mother—or for her memory.

It may be more interesting to plead law cases than to sooth an infant, more pleasant to deal out advice to unhappy parents, than to put that advice into practice with one's own children; but, what an injustice done the children! They are robbed of all the delights that in after years come back like sweet memories evoked by the name of mother.

### AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Pateron, N.J.—the city of silk-weaving fame—appears to be the hive in which a couple of hundred desperate Anarchists congregate. However, the society which these men (and women) have formed has its ramifications all over the Eastern States. The city of New York is beginning to feel the necessity of stamping out all such organizations; while the Italians, who constitute the Italian colony in New York, are determined to demand the co-operation of the Government in wiping them out.

Apart from the dangers to which all representatives of authority are exposed from the enemies of society in general, there is an unfortunate condition of things to-day which, perhaps, cannot be altered but which is certain to eventually prove a menace to society. We mean that morbid, almost insane craving for nota-

riety which takes possession of a certain class of individuals, and for the satisfaction of which they will stop at nothing. Our modern "yellow journalism" which makes a demi-god of every notorious scoundrel of the class, is to a great extent answerable for many of the crimes committed. Not only is it necessary for the salvation of society, that Anarchists should be brought to their senses, but it is even more necessary that the press of the world should be purified and purged of its crime-engendering sensationalism.

An English Catholic organ referring editorially, to the powerful protest of Count de Mun against the treatment meted out to religious orders by the French Government makes use of this striking remark: "Count de Mun, the great Catholic orator, protested; he might as well have smoked a cigarette." In this peculiar sentence we read the impotency of Catholic representations as far as the Government of to-day is concerned. The phrase might serve as a text for a lengthier oration than that which the eloquent count delivered.

But, happily, the cigarette-smoking is not confined to one side alone; nor is it principally to the Catholics it should most apply. The other day died unnoticed by the world, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," a man whose name rang like a clarion of destruction throughout Europe a few years ago. The report says:—

"Paul Falk Bismarck's stalking horse in his war with the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, Minister of Public Worship in that Kingdom when the laws called by his name were enacted to oppress the Roman Catholic hierarchy there, died almost forgotten at his home in Westphalia, where for several years he had been president of the Higher Tribunal of Justice, and with his death ends the last chapter of an interesting volume of modern history.

"In July, 1872, the Jesuits were ordered to leave the country. Then in May, 1873, came the laws that made Dr. Falk famous for a time; and with them began the so-called Kulturkampf. The laws required candidates for clerical office to undergo a certain amount of secular training at the German universities, and that appointments to ecclesiastical posts be approved by the secular authorities; they provided a royal tribunal for ecclesiastical matters, and imposed fines and other penalties on persons who did not obey them. Later, when it was found that the laws had no effect on the priests, who were urged and directed by Pope Pius IX. to disregard them, the 'bread-basket' law was passed, stopping the stipends of all clergymen who did not obey the law."

Dr. Falk created the Kulturkampf, he might as well have smoked a cigarette—or rather a package of cigars—for the all the injury he was able to permanently work on the church. Bismarck is dead; the Falk laws are forgotten; the man who played cat-paw for the "Man of Blood and Iron" has followed his leader. The name of twenty-five years ago has passed and the sponsor for the infamous laws dies unnoticed.

It has ever been so throughout the long course of centuries. From the

Roman Emperors down to the modern sectaries, millions of men, tyrants, slaves, barbarians, Christian perverts, Mahometans, Turks, savages, Carbonari, Illuminati, Masons, Kings, Emperors, Governors, have sought to extinguish the flame of all-redeeming power, lit nineteen centuries ago on the heights of Golgotha, to destroy the institution that emanated from the Hands of Divinity, to check the onward movement of the imperishable Church of Christ—they might, one and all, have as well "smoked cigarettes."

This train of thought recalls a very old cartoon that appeared in the last years of Pius IX.'s reign. It represented St. Peter's, at Rome, and Bismarck, with a rope tied around the dome, tugging away with all his strength. A sharp-horned spear-tipped-tailed gentleman, supposed to be His Satanic Majesty, comes along and the following dialogue ensues:

Satan—"What are you doing there Bismarck?"

Bismarck—"Trying to pull down this church."

Satan—"Well, I wish you luck. I have been trying to do the same for nearly nineteen centuries, and I have not succeeded yet. But if you can do so I'll resign in your favor."

Bismarck was a famous smoker; all his efforts against the Church have gone up in smoke—no matter whether the smoke of a pipe or a cigarette.

### A HALF HOUR WITH THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

#### COST OF IMPERIALISM.

The amount of money appropriated during the last session of Congress for the maintenance of the government was \$799,729,476. Of this vast sum the army and navy are to receive \$179,301,011; for pensions there was set aside the sum of \$145,245,600; for fortifications, \$8,000,000. The American people therefore taxed to the tune of \$332,546,611 for and on account of the military or fighting department of the government. This gives an idea of the cost attendant upon the position of a world power which we have assumed. How much is it costing us to invade China? The Spanish war up to date has cost over \$400,000,000, or about \$14,000 per month. We have over 60,000 soldiers in the Philippines; we have forty-five ships of war and 61,000 men in the naval establishment there, and they are costing about \$500,000 a day. Who pays the bills? Every dollar that is expended for these operations is taken from the pockets of the people. The working classes pay all the taxes.

Have not the people who produce the wealth of the nation by the sweat of their brows a right to study the question of imperialism? Is not a vital question raised when Mr. Hanna and Mr. Lodge and other millionaires may talk about the greatness of the empire and its possibilities for trade. But they bear no portion of the cost. They place the burden upon the shoulders of the toiling masses. Assuming the entire population of the United States to be 75,000,000, the per capita tax to meet the appropriations passed at the last session of Congress amounts to about \$9.50 for every man, woman and child in the land. Estimating the number of families at 25,000,000, the expense to every household is \$47.50.—Boston Republic.

#### RELIGIOUS VOCATIONS.

Vocations to the convent in Ireland are no numerous that many young women are forced to go to other countries to find opportunities to follow the religious life. At Callan, County Kilkenny, there is a missionary school under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, from which two hundred postulants have been sent to various religious orders in America and Australasia. The scholars are young women, tests their vocation by a sort of preliminary novitiate, supplies any deficiencies in their early education, determines their special fitness for a particular order, and then arranges for their reception. So far only three of the postulants sent out from this training school have failed to persevere. In carrying out their noble work, the Sisters of Mercy have the double merit of assisting young women to follow the religious life and of supplying worthy members to communities in countries not richly blessed with vocations.—Ave Maria.

#### SO FEW EARLY MARRIAGES.

Marriage is daily becoming so much a matter of business that early ones are uncommon. One of the very worst signs of the times is the reluctance with which young men enter into the holy state of matrimony; and the causes of that reluctance may be traced to the extravagant spirit of the age, as well as to the artificial mode of life so popular with the youth of both sexes. We can not too often remind our readers that matrimony is one of the sacraments of the Church for which there should be good and serious preparation. The want of this preparation makes many marriages unhappy.

If persons enter into the matrimonial union with good intentions and proper preparation, they enter into a state blessed by God and His Church, and a happy and long life is their portion here and a glorious eternity hereafter. It is very foolish for people, on the impulse of the moment, to rush into matrimony—to "marry in haste and repent at leisure." There should be careful consideration and mature reflection. Mixed marriages can not be too much deprecated. The Catholic party placed himself in the constant and immediate association with one of quite a different religion, and his religion must suffer. It is likewise very difficult to bring up the children as they

should be brought up. It also furnishes many a pretext of a dispute and quarrel. Besides these, there are other reasons also why mixed marriages should be avoided.

As a rule, early marriages are more happy than late ones. Many in after years regret time foolishly spent and the money they squandered before they settled down in life. During this time of foolishness they acquire habits of drunkenness and dissipation which leave a lasting impression upon them. The quicker a young man settles down and makes a home for himself the better for him. He will then have a competency for his old age, which is greatly to be desired. Those years thrown away cannot be again recovered. They are lost forever, and all the regrets of after years can never bring them back. With proper preparation, early marriages should be encouraged.—Sunday Democrat.

Under the heading "The A. P. A. 'Herald,'" the "Sacred Heart Review" says:—

"It is a mystery to us why the Boston 'Herald,' which is supported principally by Catholics, should so persistently misrepresent everything Catholic. It never misses an opportunity of taking the anti-Catholic side of every question, although they make great pretensions to fairness. In a recent editorial, reviewing an article by Fred. C. Conybeare in the 'National Review,' it grossly and inexcusably misrepresents the sumptuous dinners of Paris. We say inexcusably because the principal papers of the world have given the facts involved in this case. To mention only a few we quote the New York 'Evening Post,' the 'Spectator' in London, and even the Boston 'Transcript.' All of these make it well read in the office of the 'Herald,' and we therefore assume that the 'Herald' knows the facts, but purposely suppresses them. It is designed to work against the Catholic patrons? Or does it assume its Catholic readers to be so mean-spirited, so lacking in self-respect, that they will never resent an insult? Catholics, the 'Herald' thinks, will never refuse to buy the 'Herald.' That being the case, what does the 'Herald' care? Since the 'Herald' came into the hands of its present English owners it has seldom missed an opportunity to misrepresent the Irishman and injure the Catholic. There was even an A.P.A. paper more hostile to Catholics, more unfair, still less regardful for the truth than the 'Herald' shows itself in this editorial."

The British Americans of Boston are starting an interesting crusade. It is designed to work against the Irish Roman Catholic element in politics. "Red-headed Catholics" are too much in evidence at the City Hall, etc., etc. Of course, the new organization will be a revival of the long-remembered Orangeism of the "Black Irish" headed brethren.—Providence Visitor.

### FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES.

Rev. T. M. Crowley, pastor of St. Thomas Church in Waterbury, Ct., contributes an interesting and timely article on "Catholic Federation" to the "Hartford Catholic Transcript," from which we take the following extracts:

Anent the subject of the federation of Catholic societies, so warmly commended by Bishop McFaul, and which has stirred up the indignation of some timid Catholics and disturbed their calm and peace of mind, and their dire destruction, a few words may not be out of place.

And, first of all, whilst it is true that some of these timid ones, agitated by their own fears, are sincere in the expression of their views, might it not be pertinently asked how many of these zealous, liberal Catholics, glorying in their birth-right as American citizens, are so devoid of a desire to approach the sacraments, notwithstanding the fact that they belong to societies whose practical Catholicity is a requisite for admission and for continuance of membership. With all due respect, or rather with supreme contempt for those milk-and-water Catholics, who would pare down the rights of their coreligionists, who seem to be satisfied to kneel in the mud if they can but obtain a smattering of recognition from well-to-do men outside their church, I think it is high time that Catholic societies should organize, and on the lines proposed by the right reverend ordinary of Trenton—not as a dissenting political party, not to labor for union of church and state, but to unite against any political party that will oppose our rights—not as Catholics, but as citizens of the United States.

### LAFAYETTE'S FAITH.

In a recent issue of "Church News" we find a very striking article upon "Lafayette." The writer

refers to Mgr. Ireland's well deserved popularity in France, and to his admirable oration at the recent unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, and passing over the address, comes to a very pertinent phase of his subject. The article reads thus:—

"We observe in certain of our Catholic contemporaries, 'apropos' of the Lafayette celebration, a return to the bad old way of claiming everybody who has done anything important in the world as a Catholic. Now, Lafayette was not a Catholic. The reasons that induced him to come to the aid of George Washington had nothing to do with Christianity in any form. His wife—one of the noblest women of whom history has any record, and the daughter and granddaughter of two other noble women—was a Catholic; but Lafayette was a Freemason and a Deist, just as George Washington was a Freemason and a Protestant Christian. There is no use in telling polite lies for the good of the faith. St. Peter never did it. When he lied it was not in the name of the Church, but some seem to forget this.

"Lafayette's services and career were as glorious in America as they were glorious in France. As an American his name would have had as a spectacular patriot, he left a record which his descendants and admirers have every reason to regret."

### GENERAL ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A generally well-informed friend of mine, a member of the Carlton Club, and with the instinct of a born journalist—though he is not a journalist—told me, writes T. P. in the 'Daily Mail,' that the question of the dissolution had been discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet last week, and that though there was even then a strong movement on the part of Mr. Chamberlain for an immediate or a very early appeal to the country, the idea did not find its way to the members of the Cabinet as a whole. The question, in fact, my informant said, was hung up till October.

That meant, I assumed, not that the dissolution would take place in October; but that it would be discussed and decided one way or the other in that month, which would mean that the dissolution would not come till the middle of October, or perhaps even till November.

I heard of another little incident which also seemed to show that there was no chance of an immediate or even a very early dissolution. A member who represents a provincial constituency has been asked to give that up and stand for another. He thought the matter was too serious to be answered right off, and asked if he might have time to consider. He was told that he need not do so, you see, for some weeks. Which, again, does not look like an early dissolution, or like dissolution so soon as the first week in October.

There are some people who still stick to the idea that there will be a dissolution till the spring of next year, or even later. But I rather think they are wrong. You always know when a House must be dissolved. It shows the marks of dissolution so plainly that nobody can have any mistake about it.

And that is just the case of the present House. Members who used to be most regular attendants refuse to come down even for weeks at a time. It is not that they are not in London; you see them in Hurlingham, at garden parties, in theatres— wherever the fashionable most do congregate. It is that they simply find the present House of Commons so dead that it is a bore to them to be there, and that, accordingly, they keep away from it.

All this has a serious effect upon the decision of Government when it is discussing the question of dissolution. If the members of the House are in such a state of mind, it is impossible for their whims to feel secure about their majority; and accidents may happen. Such accidents—even though they be no more than the reduction of the nominal majority by one-half—do not help a Government which is about to go to the country.

### CLEAN MEN IN POLITICS.

Addressing the alumni of Toronto University the other day, Sir William Meredith said there were two main who spoke of politics as a dirty stream, which no decent man ought to enter—adding that if the stream is dirty it is because the men who ought to keep it pure permit it to be so. The case could not well be more tersely put. The majority of men who enter public life—which is politics—do so with honest intentions, so far as they are personally concerned. The average member of Parliament or of the Legislature is a man of worth and good standing, which he does not lose by gaining such a mark of the confidence of his fellows as election to represent them in confers, and the average elector is not a boodler, nor a man looking for his price. Between the elector and the representative there is, however, a class, comparatively small in number, who are "on the make," who assert an influence they do not possess, and whose effrontery imposes upon both voter and member. They are corrupt and corruptionists, and by their efforts create the demand for campaign funds which they dissipate where they do not grab them. To these "the machine" is the name of political organization, and when they persuade the better class of men into their way of working there are scandals that make the whole country ashamed. These scandals are not wholly unsupported in high quarters. They could not continuously flourish except the strength of some men of influence were exerted in their behalf, and it is in this fact that their chief power of mischief lies.—Exchange.

A word is a little thing, but one word has been many men's destiny for good or for evil.

## THE CHINESE WAR.

After all the sensational reports, covering column after column, describing the terrible fate of the foreign legations which have been given to the world it now transpires that they are alive.

At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the famous Pekin correspondent of the "Times" in its columns, a few days ago, holds up the Chinese Government before the world as guilty to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds every surmise of its bitter detractors.

Dr. Morrison, whose obituary, it is interesting to note, has already appeared in the "Times"—says in his despatch, which is dated July 21—

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and 150 cases have passed through the hospitals."

"The Tsung Li Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of the despatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated; but the Chinese minister in Washington telegraphs that the United States Government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities."

"This despatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung Li Yamen by the Grand Council on July 3; yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other degrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to the princes and ministers."

"On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree for the first time, and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was promulgated after the assassination was committed by an Imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify."

"The force besieging the legation consists of the Imperial troops under General Tung Lu and Generals Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in Imperial decrees although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets.

"They posted proclamations assuring us of protection, and the same night, they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei Tang Cathedral. The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon, Lipsitt, severely wounded, and Captain Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed, and several others have been wounded.

"All the ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total of deaths, including Americans, as 56, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows:—

"The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now ruin; but the French minister (M. Pichon) was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege.

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from a determination to destroy the British legation by burning the adjoining Han Li Yuen (National College), one of the most sacred buildings in China, ascribing the usual military. The Chinese throughout, acted with characteristic treachery."

Commenting on Dr. Morrison's despatch, the "Times" says: "It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of different Chinese representations that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne are one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese Government."

"It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese Government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."

If Mary is the hope which forecasts a serene morrow to the wanderer amid the storms of life, if she is the fruitful of virtue, she is also the covenant of peace to the sinner who has drawn upon himself the just wrath of his Creator. And this not only as the refuge to the repentant on earth—aye, even on Judgment Day her benign influence will be felt to temper the rigor of the last sentence ere it is pronounced.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing over it he is superior.

Virtue is not an easy thing; why should religion be easy?

## COLUMBIAN

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COLUMBIAN CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to the "True Witness." When this week's issue is placed in the hands of our subscribers...

The Cardinal as a prince among English writers, and a leader of thought. "He played upon the heart and touched on life's truths with more than eloquence."

Two illustrated lectures—one by Rev. Dr. Kuhlmann on St. Peter's, Rome, the other by Rev. Dr. Brennan on "The Planetary System," were highly appreciated...

Mr. B. F. De Costa's lectures deserve more than the passing notice which we are compelled to give them. His recent conversion and the excitement which it caused rendered the lecturer an object of special interest.

Politics closed the session. On Wednesday night the Hon. J. L. McAtee, associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was delegated to present the issues of the Republican Party...

Sunday was a "replica" of a week ago. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's by Archbishop Elder and Bishop Hennessey...

On Wednesday, Father H. M. Calmer, S.J., began his three lectures. The first was on "Cardinal Newman," a subject which had been treated in an entirely different way by Dr. Austin Adams...

TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN.

The standard of morality in commerce is very low in the closing days of the century. A writer in an exchange thus refers to the matter. He writes—

I am not a party man in the strict sense of the word, but I agree with a writer who says: "The commercial supremacy of this country, and still more, the great position which she occupies among the nations of the world, can only be maintained by a steady exercise of her undivided powers, and a loyal adherence to her historical constitution."

Fuller's idea of a good merchant is "that he is one who by his trading cleaseth the islands of the continent, and one country to another; an excellent gardener who makes England bear wine, and oil, and spices; yea herein he goes beyond nature in causing that which is not in nature."

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

The annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage for men, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, which left this city on Saturday last, on the steamer "Three Rivers" for the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaurpe, which has been the scene of so many miraculous cures...

The steamer "Three Rivers" left the Bonsecours wharf on Saturday with about 400 pilgrims on board. The faith of those poor unfortunate men from almost every walk in life. Some of whom were making the journey at a great sacrifice...

The St. Ann's Papal Cadets, over 100 in number, accompanied by their drum and brass band, were on board the steamer. The comfortable feeling that pervades the company of the remarkable young men whose existence a few weeks before was unknown...

The various conferences have been held with unusual success, and the members have had the privilege of listening to many noted persons, among them Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey has pleaded the cause of Trinity College for women...

The French nation is but a child in the history of the world. It is a nation of the future, and its destiny is yet to be written.

Various Notes.

Li Hung Chang's coffin was put up for auction at Marseilles recently under singular circumstances. During the globe tour of 1896 Li carried with him wherever he went a coffin in which, in case of death, his remains were to be conveyed to the flowery land.

WEDDING BELLS.

A very pretty wedding was held at St. Ann's Church, on Monday last, at which the contracting parties were the representatives of two well known and highly esteemed families in the parish.

HE REMEMBERED.

Recently, in a Munster Petty Sessions Court, an English tramp was charged with stealing a shilling from a boy of 12 years old, who had been sent to make a purchase with the coin by his mother.

A MILK COMBINE.

The new scheme of milk delivery in Ottawa will go into operation before the end of three months. Of the \$300,000 required capital, \$90,000 has already been subscribed.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE.

He would be one of the greatest benefactors of the world if the producer who discovered an infallible means of preventing toothache. Decay of the teeth, with consequent discomfort and injury to health, is bad enough, but the pain which accompanies decay is one of the many ills to which flesh is heir.

TRADE IN COLLEGE DEGREES.

Even in the good old days when a man was knighted simply because the King esteemed him a good fellow, patents of nobility were granted for better reasons than are parchments of learning to-day.

NEW SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.

Rev. Nicholas Ward, of St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery, Frederick Road, Baltimore, has invented a new system of shorthand writing, which he has named the new American stenography.

SALE OF INVENTIONS.

Harvey Lahnus, assigned to Gallion Drop Forge Machine and Specialty Co., on April 30th, 1900, patent for wrench N. 608,875. Consideration, \$3,000.

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SUMMER FURNITURE. has been a tremendous seller with us lately. We bought very largely at extra low prices and then marked our goods very low. The result has exceeded our expectations and our sales have been immense. If you need any SUMMER FURNITURE don't forget that we are selling the finest goods for the lowest prices in the city. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON 652 Craig St. 2442 St. Catherine St.

BRIEF NOTES OF AMERICAN NEWS. UNDER THE BAN. — From Topeka, Kan., comes the news that Bishop Fink, of the Diocese of Leavenworth, Kan., has created a sensation in religious and lodge circles in that State by placing the ban on the Modern Woodmen and Maccabee secret societies, and forbidding all Catholics joining these secret orders. Bishop Fink believes that practical and faithful Catholics are not allowed to join these societies, and are not allowed to remain in them after becoming members. On this account he holds that belonging to these orders tends to injure the Church. TWENTY-FIVE BABIES. — A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: Her twenty-fifth baby, healthy and happy, is crowing in the arms of Mrs. Samuel Smartwood, wife of an engineer on the Central railroad of New Jersey. The mother has borne married twenty-nine years. She has borne two sets of twins. Twenty of her twenty-five children are living. The husband brings in \$100 a month and the children \$90. The happy mother says: "You can put me down as agreeing with Grover Cleveland that married life is one grand, sweet song."

NEW SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—Rev. Nicholas Ward, of St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery, Frederick Road, Baltimore, has invented a new system of shorthand writing, which he has named the new American stenography. The text book containing the system has recently been issued by a Philadelphia publishing house and already Father Ward has received many flattering compliments on the apparent advantages of the system. Father Ward is an expert stenographer. He has for years made a practice of writing his sermons entirely in shorthand. In fact, for all purposes except correspondence he found stenography to be of great advantage to him. He said he found all the systems extant to be deficient in many respects and finally determined to invent a system which would be free from the disadvantages which he had observed in those which he had studied. The system is the result of twenty years' study. NEW HOSPITAL.—Bishop Prendergast officiated recently at the laying of the corner-stone of the new building of St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia. When completed and furnished, the new building cost \$60,000. It is under the control of the Sisters of St. Francis. TRADE IN COLLEGE DEGREES.—Even in the good old days when a man was knighted simply because the King esteemed him a good fellow, patents of nobility were granted for better reasons than are parchments of learning to-day. If honors were easy then, honorary degrees are easier now. No one with more than a million seems to be ineligible. So long as we have college presidents whose sense of humor and of the eternal fitness of things are as small as their greed of endowment and advertising is large, this indiscriminate scattering of honors will go on. Doctors are already as plentiful as Colomels in an ex-Confederate stronghold. We have professors of the beautiful science of shoe-polishing. It is but a step now to doctors of the delicate art of shaving. As for the men who are by intellect and attainment entitled to an LL.D., they are already beginning to fight shy of the honor. It is sometimes a distinction to be plain Mister Smith. — Philadelphia Post.

A MILK COMBINE.—The new scheme of milk delivery in Ottawa will go into operation before the end of three months. Of the \$300,000 required capital, \$90,000 has already been subscribed and more dairymen are adding their names to the list every day. Under the new system all the milk will be delivered to consumers before 9 o'clock each morning, and to accomplish this thirty double wagons with drivers in uniform will be put on the road. The same conveyances will be used to bring the milk into the city from the dairy farms connected with the business. Each day's milk will be collected on the evening of the same day and delivered next morning. The milk will be kept in the same cans which are in present use, and will undergo a careful inspection on its arrival at the depot by an expert engaged by the company. It is not likely the price of milk will be affected, but a strictly cash system will be enforced. The original purpose of the milk company was to reduce the expense of delivering the milk. At the present time a milkman must drive all over the city and spend half a day serving fewer customers than could be served in an hour. By combining the various routes it is believed thirty delivery wagons could easily do the work of the 200 required at present. There are also such advantages as the maintaining of a uniform price, fewer losses in bad debts, better regulated supply of milk, and a method of testing the quality of milk. Before making application for incorporation the company have to settle the problem of buying out the routes of the different milk vendors. This will be difficult, owing to the more desirable and more profitable class of customers possessed by some of the dairymen.—Free Press.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE.—He would be one of the greatest benefactors of the world if the producer who discovered an infallible means of preventing toothache. Decay of the teeth, with consequent discomfort and injury to health, is bad enough, but the pain which accompanies decay is one of the many ills to which flesh is heir. We therefore trust it is true that Dr. Zierler, dentist to the Hygienic Institute of Wurzburg University, has succeeded in his experiments with electricity upon diseased teeth. He claims that he can destroy the bacillus which causes gangrene in the dental nerve. When the process is properly applied it is quite painless. This is good news for the human race. But he dental experts of the world have to put the discovery to the test, and if it fails not in the trial, mankind will freely bestow their blessing upon the German professor.—London Universe. HIS SUGGESTION.—McGuire had been misbehaving himself, and appeared before his commanding officer, charged, for the third time, with the crime of drunkenness. After McGuire had stated his case, the Colonel, in a severe tone, said: "Eight days confined to barracks!" But in endeavoring to write the "8" on McGuire's defaulter sheet, the pen spluttered. McGuire, noticing this, leaned forward, and, in a loud whisper, said, "Try if it will make a seven, sir." This remark caused a general burst of laughter, and McGuire saved his bacon. At the end of the "Miserere" comes the "Gloria," a the edge of the crossed desert are the green grass and the music of running waters. Spring follows winter; the Passion ended in the Resurrection; after earth life comes the Vision of His face. Therefore be not despondent. We must bear our crosses; self is the greatest of them all. If we die in part every day of our lives, we shall have but little to do on the last. Oh! how utterly will these little daily deaths destroy the power of the final dying. Human things must be known to be loved; but Divine things must be loved to be known.

LITTLE MARIE OF QUEBEC.

BY MARGARET LILLIS HART, TORONTO, CANADA.

"Good-bye, Jess." "Good-bye, Allen."

This was all said on either side as the young man and maiden stood face to face, perhaps for the last time.

As the words were spoken the train carrying the Toronto contingent began to move slowly out from the Union station, and Allen had but time to vault lightly to the platform of the outgoing train, and make good his footing there, when turning to get a last look, he found that Jessie had disappeared from view.

Pushed aside by the surging crowd, her dainty lace handkerchief waving midst the sea of cambrie surroundings, was undetected by Allen, and he reiterated "Good-bye, Allen," was all unheeded amidst the tumultuous hurrahs and farewells of Toronto's thousands.

Thus it happened that the picture of Jessie which Allen carried away was as when they stood together, hand clasping hand, her clear grey eyes looking into his with all the pride, admiration and love of a true womanly heart.

And surely Allen was worthy of all this. Fully six feet stood our Toronto boy, with limbs and shoulders which in their symmetry might have been envied by the Greeks of old. His face though at present clouded by the wench of pining, was wont to beam with the very joy of living, and his eye to sparkle with the ever bubbling kindness of a generous heart.

As he took off his cap and settled himself in the seat of which he had possessed himself, the sun broke in upon him from one of the windows near, and tinged his bonnie brown curls with a warm glint of gold, as though nature were desirous of adding a finishing touch to this perfect specimen of manhood.

Passing down the aisle looking for a seat also, came a dark, straight-featured handsome man, but a furtive expression of the eye and a disdainful curl of the upper lip warned one to be wary before crossing the desires of this black-browed soldier.

Allen, however, saw none of this. He and Tom had been friends for years. Neighbors at the honest ends of adjacent farms in childhood and youth, now citizens of the same city, though each had followed a different path in life, yet they often met and continued the friendship begun in childhood days.

Allen had now the right to inscribe himself Allen Fraser, M.D., as indicative of his name and calling, while Tom looking to a quicker way to amass wealth, had invested his share from the farm in a flourishing insurance business, and already Tom had enlisted in our "Highlanders," both had volunteered in the present crisis, and both owing to their fine physique and spotless record were amongst the first accepted.

And now as Allen spied Tom looking around evidently in search of a vacant seat, he called out, "Hello, Tom! Here's a seat. Come stow your things on top here, and then let's have a chat, for in spite of the splendid send off they've given us, I'm just feeling as blue as indigo already."

With an impatient movement Tom did as directed, saying as he did so, "Pest take all their fuss and feathers, 'tis enough to sicken a man."

his, while the red parted lips showed rows of the evenest and whitest of teeth, stood young girl apparently not more than thirteen years of age. On the black silken curls covering the shapely head, rested coquettishly a crimson toque, faded it is true, but worn with a natural grace, that seemed to hide all defects. A short scarlet skirt reaching just above the well turned ankle, black stockings and low shoes, with a tightly fitting coat or tunic of rusty black velvet, completed her costume, and as she stood with a bunch of carnations held out persuasively in her little brown hand, few could have resisted her appeal, and Allen with his big heart and artistic eye was not amongst the number.

"Well, little one," he said, "you want me to buy your flowers—hard to say which is the sweeter, he muttered to himself—as drawing a coin from his pocket, he handed it to his pretty petitioner, and received in return the sweet smelling boutonniere. As he gallantly pinned it on the lapel of his coat, the young girl watched him with open eyed childish admiration. Lifting up his head after criticizing his own somewhat clumsy performance, Allen encountered the admiring look, and was encouraged to further conversation.

"How is that?" her look answered him, "and now tell me your name?" "O, I am Marie! everyone knows Marie, and everyone buys my flowers."

"Well, Marie, I don't doubt but they do, but I want you to keep your prettiest for me. Be on this spot the day we leave, and bring me your sweetest carnations—carnations signify true friendship you know—and as the big ship takes us away your flowers will remind me of the new friend I have made in this quaint old city, and of the sweetest little girl it has ever been my luck to meet."

"Bye-bye Marie, for the present," and courteously raising his cap, Allen had but time to fall in line when the word "quick march" was given and the troops followed by admiring crowds, wended their way to the temporary quarters prepared for them.

On the day of leaving Allen did not forget his compact, and Marie for her part was there from early dawn, for she was she of missing Monsieur the brave soldier, who had completely won her heart by his sunny smile and courtly ways.

Her large basket, was soon emptied of its fragrant blooms save for the bouquet of the freshest and best safely ensconced in a corner, and resting on a dewy bed of moss.

Allen's manly form graced by its flowing turtans was descending the stairs long before Marie had discovered the little creature so eagerly waiting for him.

"Ah! Monsieur, see I have not forgotten, here is your boutonniere, Monsieur, mon ami, and even when it keeps the leaves which he must keep, will remind him of her," Allen, thinking her but a child—though in reality she had seen some sixteen summers—in a spirit half playful and half earnest, for he was desirous of the words of the young girl, took the flowers from her hand, laid them lightly to his lips, then hid their stems in the folds of his turtan, while their pretty bloom made upon his breast a bright and fragrant star.

"And now Marie, good-bye, and if I have the luck to return, I hope you'll meet me again with a fresh posy, and your own little self just as now."

some reading, some engaged, in checkers on other game, that quite a sensation was created, when a stoker appeared leading by the hand a young girl, looking somewhat white and frightened it is true, but still with held out proudly as showed she was not sorry, though somewhat surprised at the position in which she found herself.

The stoker, grimy from his work, face and hands almost unrecognizable, met in strong contrast to the flower faced maiden in his custody. And how had this come about? Needing some tools for the machinery of his engine the engineer had sent his stoker to that part of the hold where they were kept, in order to get a night bearing as showed she was not sorry, though somewhat surprised at the position in which she found herself.

At length the long days on ship board came to an end. The looked for land was sighted. The troops were enthusiastically received, and were marched off to a short distance to where a banquet prepared by their brother soldiers awaited them. A guard, of which Allen was one, however, was left at the wharf in charge of the baggage still there. Marie nearest red-cross station, and all the soldiers hoped to meet their little favorite again.

As Allen walked on sentry along the river where barrels, boxes, and many other articles were piled, his mind recurred to his old home and those he had left there. During a turn in his beat he thought he saw something move in the clump of bushes, situated on the far side, and he at once called out, "Halt, bravo, go there!" Receiving no answer, he thought himself mistaken, and resumed his regular walk to and fro, and took up the broken thread of his thoughts.

Allen and Tom were at a most critical moment in a game of chess, for though still sullen, could not so fearfully was she of missing Monsieur the brave soldier, who had completely won her heart by his sunny smile and courtly ways. Her large basket, was soon emptied of its fragrant blooms save for the bouquet of the freshest and best safely ensconced in a corner, and resting on a dewy bed of moss.

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During July and August, the warmest months of the year, most people have difficulty in keeping cool. By clothing lightly, dieting lightly and refraining from alcoholic drinks, a long step towards physical comfort is made. But the most satisfactory refrigerant is Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

age ended, though Allen was quite innocuous in the matter, looking upon her as a child needing his protection and care, she had learned to regard him as the grandest of men, a hero, moon and stars. Good-bye.

Marie was given a soldier's funeral. All the local troops and our own contingent followed her to her last resting place, in that foreign land. The little casket containing the small form was laid on a gun carriage, draped with the Union Jack and Canada's flag, and amongst their folds the fleur-de-lis of her ancestors gleamed fair and beautiful.

As the long procession wound its way to the little cemetery near, and as the wailing strains of the High-land pipes moaned out that saddest of all dirges—"Lochaber no more," there was not a dry eye amongst the train of mourners. The little casket was raised by four of Marie's greatest friends amongst the stewart ladies, and as they lowered her gently to the mossy bed kind hands had prepared, the rattle of musketry was heard, and the firing party gave a last salute to their little comrade.

As the white surplised, Chaplain concluded the sublime burial service, he looked from the little mound freshly formed at his feet, to where Allen as chief mourner stood with streaming eyes and throbbing heart, and solemnly uttered the words "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."

That afternoon they started for Kimberly. Towards nightfall they came to where that line of railway terminated, and found a march of four or five hours lay before them. In passing through a dense wood they met a reconnoitering party of the enemy, and a short skirmish ensued, in which several of our men were wounded.

In the thick of the fight Allen suddenly saw Tom fall, and when in a few minutes the affair had ended, he remembered his friend, and went to his assistance. Seeing Allen a look of relief crept into the last fading eyes, and grasping him with his hand he said: "Allen, Allen, can you forgive me, say you do, or I cannot die in peace."

What do you mean, Tom, said Allen, greatly mystified, and thinking only of the sufferings of his friend. "I was I who fired at you," Twas I who sent that fatal missile that killed little Marie. You remember when leaving Toronto, I told you I was sick of the world, you did not know how true I was, and I had to leave before leaving I had asked Jessie to be my wife. I knew that you, though you thought so much of her, had not love and sprung my affection, and on the night we landed here, old memories returned. Leaving the banquet I unconsciously strolled to the guard, where you were on guard, and I said to you, that the thought of what happened had not come to me, but seeing you alone, some friend whispered, "Fate will never kill him in battle, put an end to his existence now, and Jessie may yet be yours."

Scarce I was the thought formed before my hand was on my revolver finger on the trigger. And then day dawned and all explanation was but more surmise. However, it seemed evident, that Marie tempted by the novelty of the town must have wandered about until near nightfall, and then coming towards the river had arrived just in time to see the boat just departing, for amongst the few phrases of her delirium was "The boat, O the boat, it is just going."

As there was nothing else to be done she remained near waiting for the boat expected two hours later. While waiting she must have wandered near the guard, and in some way have detected the would-be assassin of Allen, and have interpreted his movements only in time to prevent Allen's death, by interposing herself as a shield, in the manner already described.

As the early sun struggled into the room in which Marie was lying those who so tenderly guarded her, saw that she was rapidly sinking, that nothing could save her. As they watched the heavy eyelids slowly uplifted, and as the dark eyes rested on Allen, a smile of infinite happiness radiated her face.

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I saw a little figure, quicker even than I rush out before me. But it was too late; the deed was done. Though mad, yet self-preservation was my first thought, and running through the bush, I threw the cruel weapon far out into the water, then rushed wildly from the scene. Since that my life has been a hell. I felt it could not last, that the end must come, and now it is here, none too soon. Again Allen, I swear that I was mad, say Allen that you forgive me, then I shall die in peace, shall die happy.

What could Allen do? Tom's strength was rapidly failing, no time was to be lost, so by a superhuman effort, he gathered himself together and answered.

Yes, Tom, rest easy, I forgive you for the sake of our boyhood days, and for the sake of the sweet spirit of little Marie, that knew not revenge.

As they clasped hands, a smile sweeter than that seen for many years in life, spread over the dying countenance, and the loosened clasp told Allen that another soul had gone before the Throne of the Great Judge, who knoweth the secrets of all hearts.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

One drop of blood drawn from thy country's bosom should grieve thee more than streams of foreign gore.

Songs of Praise. Ottawa, Jan. 10, 1909. I have used SURPRISE SOAP since I started house and find that it lasts longer and is better than other soap I have tried. Frederickton, N.B., Dec. 15th, 1908. Having used SURPRISE SOAP for the past ten years, I find it the best soap that I have ever had in my house and would not use any other when I can get SURPRISE. Mrs. T. Henry Troop. Montreal. I have to wash for three brothers that work on the railroad, and SURPRISE SOAP is the only soap to use. We tried every other kind of soap, and I tell every body why our overalls have a good color. Maudie Logan. Can't get wife to use any other soap. Says SURPRISE is the best. Chas. C. Hughes. SURPRISE is a pure hard SOAP.

Consumption is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it. Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take Scott's Emulsion. It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA. Established 1848. State University 1866. Created a Catholic University by Pope Leo XIII. 1889. Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS. COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department. Terms: \$160 per Year.

OUR BOY. MUSSENTON. He lives in the name of Mussenton. When darning trying to do To ravel your methods right. And Mussenton's mamma's mamma's mamma's always sits in her hands. Mussenton's mamma's mamma's mamma's always sits in her hands. Mussenton's mamma's mamma's mamma's always sits in her hands. Mussenton's mamma's mamma's mamma's always sits in her hands. Mussenton's mamma's mamma's mamma's always sits in her hands.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

MUSSENTOUCHIT.

He lives in mamma's basket, and his name is Mussentouchit. 'Mussentouchit, Mussentouchit,' is what the people say.

And Mussentouchit often hides in mamma's box of buttons. Where many tempting treasures are always stowed away.

And Mussentouchit creeps away in mamma's bureau drawers. 'Amongst pretty rosy ribbons and laces white and fair.'

And when the little creeper delves and finds—would you believe it—that Mussentouchit's there.

And he's shut between the cases of papa's watch, now truly. For last night baby heard him, ticking, ticking o'er and o'er.

And when he reached to clutch it, 'Mussentouchit, Mussentouchit,' cried papa, as he set the wondering baby on the floor.

And Mussentouchit's skulking behind the big piano. And he's always found on duty beside the silver vase.

And if baby's eyes are prying into mamma's chest, and spying. Why the first thing he will come to will be Mussentouchit's face.

Now who is Mussentouchit, and what's his business, tell me. Why can't you never see him? If anybody knows, let me hear.

I should really like to ask it—as he sneaks from box to basket. And why we always find him where'er the baby goes.

—Maude Morrison Huey, in Good Housekeeping.

ARMOR PLATED BOYS. — It is very important in these days of evil, that there should be armor-plated boys. A boy needs to be iron-clad on:

- 1. His lips—against the first taste of liquor.
2. His ears—against evil sentiments.
3. His hands—that they do nothing wrong.
4. His heart—against irreverence and doubt.
5. His feet—against going with bad company.
6. His eyes—against dangerous looks, books, and pictures.
7. His pocket—against dishonest money.
8. His tongue—against impure words, and uncharitable conversations.

PHICHLESSNESS OF CHARACTER. — Boys, and even young men, do not appreciate high value of character—though they may think they do.

but our boys and girls should give some heed to the proper use of their own tongue, and on every occasion speak and write it correctly.

OUR THOUGHTLESS GIRLS. — Too many of our young girls seem to take life too easy, and prove of little or no benefit to the household at large.

HOW DO YOU TREAT YOUR SISTER? — It is the easiest thing in the world for a boy to be polite to some other fellow's sister.

THE STRANGE GHOST. — In a college recently, strange noises were heard every night for a considerable time.

COHN STALKS. — According to the Indianapolis Press, the third cellulose plant in the United States, and the second largest in the world, is being completed at Linden, Ind.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN. BARN BUILDING. — A Michigan correspondent to the 'Country Gentleman' thus deals with the question.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A BOY. — A boy once applied for a situation, says the Cincinnati 'Enquirer'.

FOR torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache.

TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction.

They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children.

ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

dollars to the crop receipts of Indiana farmers, will consume only that which has been waste, and will furnish employment for skilled work-

These classes of barns are much stronger, lighter and cheaper than the regular timber frame. Why are they stronger? It has been found that if you take a stick of square timber,

The patents cover a process of separating the pith from the stalk, which makes it possible for them to pay \$3 a ton for the stalks, and produce a raw material which is worth 17 cents a pound or \$340 a ton.

Gloom and Despair GIVE WAY TO VIGOR, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

An Attack of La Grippe Left the Sufferer Weak, Nervous and Exhausted—A Victim of Insomnia and Heart Trouble.

Naturally every sick person to whom help is promised, will ask, 'Has the remedy been successful?'

WM. P. STANTON & CO. Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsters. Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty.

JOHN P. O'LEARY, Contractor and Builder. RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL.

J. P. CONROY (Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, ELECTRO and MECHANICAL BELLS Etc.

C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

THOMAS O'CONNELL Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa and St. James.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in: CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork.

NO TIME FOR SIGHT-SEEING. — A lank, awkward countryman presented himself at a clerk's desk in a Boston hotel, and after having a room assigned to him, inquired at what hours meals were served.

HE WAS MISSED. — 'Yes,' said the landlady, in speaking of a deceased lodger. 'Yes, we shall miss him, for, notwithstanding he had a touch of ferocity and a temper that kindled with velocity, yet his verbosity, although it inclined to ponderosity, and was never relieved by luminosity, often excited jocosity, in spite of his pomposity.'

Professional Cards. JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL, No 8 Savings Bank Chambers 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. A. KAROH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill

FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Business Cards. M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Farms. VALUATIONS. Room 33, Imperial Building, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

WM. P. STANTON & CO. 7, 9, 11, St. John Street, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsters.

JOHN P. O'LEARY, (Late Building Inspector, City of Montreal) Contractor and Builder. RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL.

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DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in: CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Telephone, R. 147. 11-9-08.

NO TIME FOR SIGHT-SEEING. — A lank, awkward countryman presented himself at a clerk's desk in a Boston hotel, and after having a room assigned to him, inquired at what hours meals were served.

HE WAS MISSED. — 'Yes,' said the landlady, in speaking of a deceased lodger. 'Yes, we shall miss him, for, notwithstanding he had a touch of ferocity and a temper that kindled with velocity, yet his verbosity, although it inclined to ponderosity, and was never relieved by luminosity, often excited jocosity, in spite of his pomposity.'

Professional Cards. JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL, No 8 Savings Bank Chambers 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. A. KAROH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill

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Society Directory. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel's Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1833 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording secretary.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 96. (Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 25 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8.30 p.m.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

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# KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED.

The hydra of anarchy has again shown one of its countless heads, and this time the victim has been Humbert I., King of Italy. Within a very brief space of time has Europe witnessed the murders of three heads of nations; a president of France, an Empress of Austria, and a King of Italy have fallen under the murderous strokes dealt by the arm of Anarchy. It is remarkable that in each of the three cases the assassin was an Italian and member of that terrible organization which seems to have mainly aim at the effacing of all organized authority. In the present instance the one guilty of this terrible crime crossed the Atlantic from the United States, with the fixed purpose of perpetrating the deed which has astounded the whole civilized world. We can easily imagine the state of nervous excitement into which the Holy Father was thrown when the news of the King's death was cautiously announced to him. It is easy to figure to oneself the fearful blow which the noble-souled and devout Queen of Italy must have sustained when she realized that her husband had fallen a victim of his rank. The simplest way to tell the story is to reproduce some of the despatches that announced the event to the world.

The first despatch came on the 30th July, from Rome, merely stating that the King had been murdered at Monza, on returning from a distribution of prizes in a gymnastic competition, and that the assassin, who was arrested is one Bressi, late of New Jersey State, in the United States. On the 31st July came from Monza the following:

Few additional details of the assassination of King Humbert are available. It happened so quickly and unexpectedly that the King was dead almost before the spectators realized what had occurred. No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance, and only a small guard of soldiers was keeping the way for the carriage. The King, amid the cheers of the crowd, came out smiling, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, General Pontio Vaglia. He had entered the carriage and was just driving off when the revolver shots were fired in quick succession. Some witnesses assert that Bressi was seen vainly waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the King in the neck; the second, the fatal one, pierced the heart, and the third, broke the arm of the already dying Sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily a rush was made toward the assassin. He did not attempt to escape, and was roughly treated until the carabinieri formed a cordon around him from the fury of the people.

An eye witness says that immediately after the shots were fired, the King fell back, pressing his hand to his heart. He was instantly supported by General Pontio Vaglia, who told the coachman to drive with all speed to the castle. After his exclamation, "It is nothing," he did not utter a sound. The royal carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic Society Club house, where the crime was committed, and the Royal Villa, at full speed, requiring but three minutes. The King expired on the way, and though placed on a bed was dead when the doctors arrived.

### CAREER OF KING HUMBERT.

Humbert IV., King of Italy, was born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, afterwards King of Sardinia, and the first King of a united Italy, and the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He took part in the movement of 1859, for the unification of Italy. This grew out of the alliance of Sardinia with France, which began during the Crimean war and was cemented by the marriage of the Princess Clotilde, Humbert's sister, and Prince Napoleon, in 1859. The war between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other, followed upon this union. It was favorably terminated by the treaty of Villafranca, which preceded the Treaty of Peace of Zurich by a few months. Under the provisions of this arrangement King Victor Emmanuel obtained western Lombardy, part of

## NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(Continued from Page One.)

28.—The conductors of capitation, convent, and monastery schools receive a capitation grant in lieu of all emoluments from the State. The rate of the capitation grant for the year commencing 1st April, 1900, is in each case at least equal to the average State income of the school per head, calculated, as a rule, on the average attendance for the last three years. There are three rates of capitation grant. Convent and monastery capitation schools having incomes from the State equal to a capitation grant exceeding the maximum capitation grant will be specially dealt with at the end of a year. The rate of the capitation grant in each case will be determined in future by the board, after consideration of the work done in the school and of the reports thereon.

29.—The salaries of workmistresses, industrial teachers, and junior literary assistants are specially fixed. Temporary assistants and temporary workmistresses are paid according to the lowest rates fixed for permanent assistants and permanent workmistresses for actual service.

30.—The incomes granted to teachers are their remuneration from the State for all work done during school hours, as defined in the Commissioners' rules. In the case of schools having the privilege of paid monitors, the State incomes must also cover the necessary extra special instruction of such monitors.

31.—After the year 1900 the annual examinations of teachers, except Queen's scholars, provisionally recognized teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors will be abolished.

32.—In future a teacher on leaving a training college and receiving his diploma and certificate, will have no further examinations to undergo. The training certificate will set forth the attainments and specify in detail the qualifications of a special character, if any, possessed by the teachers.

the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena.

Succeeding revolutions led to Victor Immanuel being made King of Italy, in February, 1861. At that time Rome and Venice were not included in a united Italy. Prince Humbert took an active part in the stirring events of the times. He assisted in the work of reorganizing the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, and in July, 1862, visited Naples and Palermo and Austria. Italy was the ally of Prussia, and an Italian army under General Cialdini, invaded Venice, in February, 1861. He commanded a brigade with the title of Lieutenant-General. He was present at the battle of Custoza, where he greatly distinguished himself. The crushing defeat of the Italian army, and the restoration of peace added the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venice, to the growing Kingdom of Italy.

In 1868 Humbert married his cousin, the Princess Marguerite of Savoy, daughter of the Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. The only child born to this union is Victor Immanuel, Prince of Naples. After the outbreak of the war between France and Germany, in 1870, the French garrison was withdrawn from Rome, which was seized by the Italian troops. Humbert then made the Imperial City his residence. Victor Immanuel died January 9, 1878, when Humbert became the second King of the United Italy. In November of the same year a man named Giovanni Passanatti attempted to assassinate him while he was entering Naples in a carriage, but he escaped with a slight scratch.

### LYING IN STATE.

— Monza, July 31.—The body of the late King Humbert, dressed in black, lies to-day on the bed that was ordinarily used by him. Around the massive candelabra holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, during the long hours of the night in prayer by the body.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a Requiem Mass in all the churches in the diocese.

Great numbers of telegrams of regret and condolence continue to arrive, including messages from the most illustrious families of Rome.

Brussels, July 30.—A special despatch from Rome says:

Mgr. Angelo Di Pietro (prefect of the Congregation of the Council), took it upon himself to inform the Pope of the assassination of King Humbert. He entered the chamber of Leo at an early hour. The latter was already awake.

The Cardinal cautiously first stated that an attempt had been made upon the life of the king, whereupon the Pope immediately asked if the wound were dangerous. The prelate replied: "Very dangerous"; but his anxious air was noticed by the Pope who at once divined the truth. His emotion was such that he was unable to speak for some time.

Later, he summoned Cardinal Rampollini (papal secretary of state), whom he requested to send a despatch of condolence to Princess Clotilde, sister of the Queen. The audience fixed for to-day were suspended.

Rome, July 31.—In the absence of the new King, the Ministry has issued in his name a manifesto to the nation as follows:

"King Victor Emmanuel III., in ascending to the throne, has to perform the painful duty of announcing to the country the awful calamity which has violently cut short the valuable life of King Humbert.

"The nation, wounded in its sincere affection for the august dead and in a sincere feeling of devotion and attachment to the dynasty, while execrating the cruel crime, will be plunged into profound grief for the venerable memory of a good, brave and magnanimous King, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetuator of the traditions of the House of Savoy. By rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor, Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

The King is expected to arrive at Reggio Calabria to-morrow. He received the first news of the assassination of his father by semaphore.

hours, as defined in the Commissioners' rules. In the case of schools having the privilege of paid monitors, the State incomes must also cover the necessary extra special instruction of such monitors.

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### II.—SCHOOLS.

33.—The individual examination of all the pupils of the schools in each subject of the programme is abolished, except in very special cases, and the payments based on such examinations, hitherto known as results fees, are abolished in all cases.

34.—All schools are examined fully, except in very rare cases, at least once a year, but the examination is not necessarily or in ordinary cases an individual examination of all the pupils. In addition to the annual examination the schools are visited and inspected as often as the inspector may deem necessary or the time at his disposal permits.

35.—The Commissioners consider it desirable that, in addition to the regular examinations by inspectors,

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# DON'T WAIT

If you want a pair of Boots, our Samples for Ladies and Men's, sold at factory cost, are going fast. We never had anything like it.

### LADIES'

FINE KID BOOTS for \$1.25 EXTRA FINE KID for \$2.00  
regular \$1.75 regular \$3.50  
LADIES' HIKE BOOTS .52 or for \$1.25.

### MEN'S

Chocolate and Black Vici Kid, regular \$3.50  
and Tan, regular \$5 and \$4, \$2.95  
Now being run off at our  
New selling price HIKE BOOTS at \$1.50.

ALL WHITE CANVAS GOODS REDUCED TO COST.  
**E. MANSFIELD,** 124 St Lawrence st.,  
Corner Leguachiere Phone Main 849.

managers should make arrangements for holding periodic examinations of the pupils, at which the parents of the children may attend.

36.—It is open to local managers to furnish to the Commissioners yearly a report on each National School under their jurisdiction.

37.—The principal teacher of each school is required to furnish the Inspector, through the manager, every year, immediately prior to the annual examination, a "progress" table showing the progress made during the year by the pupils individually, and, in cases where necessary, in progress specifying the reasons. This progress is considered by the Commissioners along with the reports on the schools.

38.—The systems of school organization hitherto in operation are not insisted on in future. Managers and teachers have freedom of organization under systems approved by the Commissioners.

39.—The present results programme is not henceforth obligatory on all schools. The ordinary day school subjects are—(a) English (including as sub-heads reading, writing, spelling, grammar and composition), (b) arithmetic, (c) kindergarten and manual instruction, (d) drawing, (e) object lessons and elementary science, (f) singing, (g) school discipline and physical drill; and, in girls' schools, in addition, (h) cookery and laundry-work, (i) needlework. Detailed syllabuses in each day school subject are issued by the Commissioners. Geography and history are not specified as day school subjects, but during the reading lesson the teachers are expected to convey a sufficient knowledge of these subjects by the aid of literary, geographical, and historical reading books.

Note.—If there are Irish-speaking pupils in a school the teacher, if acquainted with the Irish language, should, whenever practicable, employ the vernacular as an aid to the education and acquisition of the English language. Inspectors are at liberty to employ the vernacular in the conduct of their examinations if they think it desirable to do so.

41.—Extra subjects are sanctioned only out of school hours. A list of approved extra subjects is issued by the Commissioners.

42.—Within the limits of the curriculum managers can, with the approval of the Commissioners, arrange the programmes of their schools so as to suit the needs of the localities in which the schools are situated.

43.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend to the attention of managers the desirability (a) of making every National School comfortable by being properly furnished, lighted, and duly heated in winter; (b) of providing a small library for each school, and a small museum of natural objects, etc., furnished, as far as possible, by the pupils themselves; (c) of having a lavatory and facilities for washing the hands and faces, and (d) of having, wherever possible, but especially in schools located in the poorer localities of the country; (d) of stimulating the school children to greater industry by a system of school prizes, to be distributed not alone for literary attainments, but for regularity of attendance, personal tidiness, good conduct, and politeness.

before the next Parliament has run its course, Mr. T. W. Russell will tell you as confidently as the most fiery United Irish Leaguer. Meaning thereby that we can have for the asking the undoing of all the Cromwellian and Williamite confiscations, the disbanding of the alien gentry that has for ages pressed our race into the earth of a bondage that even to read of stings like the cut of a whip across the cheek, the establishment in supreme dominion over our fathers' pleasant green lands of the untamable old Gaelic breed who, that they might live to see this, have struggled on since the statute book was black with the penal laws, since the swords of the O'Neills and O'Donnells were flashing, since modern Europe was young.

### MORE ABOUT CREMATION.

In view of the efforts of a certain number of Protestants to introduce the pagan custom of cremation in Montreal, it will be interesting to our readers to peruse the following extracts from a sermon preached by His Lordship the Bishop of Salford, Eng., on the occasion of the ceremony of blessing the new Catholic portion of the cemetery in Bury. His Lordship said that the custom of interring the dead was common to all nations, and the most ancient human remains which were unearthed bore neither indication nor evidence of having been burnt. Even the bodies of criminals were not destroyed by means of fire, but as a mark of infamy and chastisement were left unburied. The Romans buried their dead, and only carried out the practice of cremation when the bodies became corrupt and a danger to public health. Cremation was abolished by Christianity, and the unnatural and Pagan custom of cremation only commenced to become fashionable when the Christian faith began to grow feeble. Concluding, His Lordship reminded his hearers that the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. had clearly defined it unlawful for any Catholic to be a promoter or shareholder in any company or organization which advocated or countenanced cremation, and further the bishops of the Catholic Church were commended to adhere to their duty, that law, and to deter them by all means in their power "from the detestable abuse of cremating the bodies of the dead."

### WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE

To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are inflamed eyes, throbbing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, and constant discharge of mucus. Fortunately its cure is not a quest; you will make it if you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thoroughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be completely and permanently cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes, reaching the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.

### MARKET REPORT.

#### GRAIN.

—With the exception of some business in oats, the local grain trade continues very quiet. Quotations are as follows: Oats, 36c to 38c; peas, 70c to 71c; rye, 55c to 65c; barley, 51c to 52c; buckwheat, 57c old Montreal.

#### FLOUR AND FEED.

—The price of Manitoba flour remains unchanged, but the demand is extremely light. Ontario flour is a little better value. Feed is in fairly good demand, and prices are maintained.

The quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, \$5; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4.00 to \$4.70; straight rollers, \$3.60 to \$3.75, and \$1.70 to \$1.75 in bags; Manitoba bran, \$14 to \$14.50 in bags; Ontario bran, \$14 to \$15 in bulk, and shorts, \$16 to \$17 in bags.

#### PROVISIONS.

—The market shows a good demand for hams, bacon, and lard, while pork is rather quiet. Supplies are not excessive and the situation is fairly strong. Quotations are as follows: Dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.25; compound refined lard, 7c to 7.5c; pure lard, 8 1/4 to 8 3/4; kettle rendered, 9c to 9 1/2c; hams, 10c to 13c; bacon, 11c to 12c; Wilshire bacon, 12c to 13c; Canada short cut mess pork, \$17 to \$18.50.

Mess pork has advanced to 70s in Liverpool.

#### EGGS.

—Supplies are becoming more liberal, both from the West and Maritime Provinces. Values are steady, but not so firm as a week ago. Quotations are as follows: Selected eggs, 14c; straight receipts, 12c to 13c; seconds are in small demand and lower at 8c to 10c.

#### BUTTER.

—The market continues fairly steady at the advance, and first creamery is quoted at 21c to 21 1/2c; choice grades are in good demand at 20c to 20 1/2c. There continue

### WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S SPIRITED REMARKS

William O'Brien, in his paper, the "Irish People," offers the following meditations for the general election: "Probably within three months, certainly within six, the fate of the national movement for good or ill will be sealed at the general election. Is there not something terrifying in the thought that the crucial hour should be so near, so inevitable—and that it is even yet so unprepared for? Fancy a nation whose army is destined within a few months to a fight for its life, and which nevertheless lets the weeks pass without choosing its ground, picking out its officers, or as much as providing its soldiers with cartridges.

"A fight for its life—nothing less! If the next Parliament does not contain an Irish party more compact of youth and energy and discipline than the present, nothing can save parliamentary action as the instrument of Ireland's freedom. The young will grow desperate; those who have striven hardest and longest for the purity of public life will find the market of political prostitution will re-open, and English ministers will sit grinning at their easy task of abolishing half the Irish representation, corrupting the remainder, and making ready their apparatus of informers, packed juries and penal cells for all who are too generous-hearted to be purchased and too proud to fly.

"On the other hand, Ireland has to plant in the next Parliament a phalanx of eighty men with the fire of Irish nationality in their hearts and the soldiers' instinct for standing shoulder to shoulder together through sun or storm on pain of martial law, and we have before us such a career.

"The conquests of all but boundless conquests are never before fired the blood of a body of Irishmen flinging their storied banner to the breeze.

"The abolition of landlordism to begin with—that is within the competence of an adequate fighting party

## THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, August 4.

# THE BIG STORE'S GREAT REMNANT SALE

Begins Every Morning  
AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

The Big Store have planned a rush sale of remnants for August that ought to carry Montreal by storm. Remnants of Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Embroideries and a score of other things, are always bargains. When they were in the piece they filled rows of shelves, but now they're left to their loneliness on the counter, where they can be seen and taken.

There are riches on some counters other than you expect. We have too many of them. So we see these "remnants" of past munificence going for a song.

When a thing is called a "remnant" it goes down below cost at once. Profit is never dreamed of. All we want to do is to get them out of the way.

### REMNANTS MUST BE SOLD.

AND SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.

The management have issued orders that all remnants must be cleared out in two weeks, and in order to accomplish this, enormous reductions have been made on all remnants.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY AT THE GREAT REMNANT SALE.

At 8 a.m. on Wednesday all remnants throughout The Big Store, both Spring and Summer Goods, will be laid out on the CENTRE TABLES on each section, and marked at ridiculously low prices. The management would add that the remnants are in odd lengths varying from half a yard to ten yards, left over from the best selling goods in every department, they are BARGAINS seldom met with in any ordinary Dry Goods Establishment.

### COMMENCE SAVING MONEY NOW BY ATTENDING THE BIG STORE'S GREAT REMNANT SALE, BARGAINS IN SHIRT WAISTS.

Odd lots of Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waists, worth 60c, for 30c.  
Odd lots of Ladies' Shirt Waists, worth 75c, for 39c.  
Odd lots of Ladies' Shirt Waists, worth \$1.50 for 59c.

Write for New Summer Catalogue just Published.  
**THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.**

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

cheese to be a good enquiry over the cable, but English dealers are still unwilling to meet the prices asked for Canadian butter, so that the export trade is rather dull, and local trade mostly of a speculative character.

**CHEESE.**—The market is steady, though trade is rather quiet. On this side cheese has been kept closely sold, and the stock in England is now thought to be large. On this account there is not the disposition to rush business, such as was shown earlier in the season.

Quotations in Montreal are as follows:—Western colored, 9 1/2c; white, 9 1/2c; Eastern, 9c; 9 1/2c; and Quebec, 9 1/2c.

**DAIRY MARKETS.**—Campbellford, Ont., Aug.—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day 18,400 boxes were boarded. The sales made were 98c to 9 1 1/2c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug.—At Ingersoll cheese board to-day 1,052 boxes were boarded, and of which 450 were white and 602 colored; 9 1/2-16c was offered, but there were no sales on the board.

New York, Aug.—Butter, steady; creamery, 17c to 19c; do., factory, 14c to 15c; imitation creamery, 15c to 17c; state dairy, 15c to 17c; do., factory, 14c to 15c; imitation creamery, 15c to 17c; state dairy, 15c to 17c; do., creamery, 17c to 19c. Cheese, firm, large colored, 9 1/2c; large white, 9c; small colored, 10c; small white, 9c.

### CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS.

Alcoholism, all phases of the drug and drink habits successfully treated by the

### DIXON VEGETABLE CURE.

Utilize bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the privacy of a man's home without anybody knowing it and while still attending to business.

It saves you no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvellous efficacy in hundreds of cases.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials from clergymen, doctors and others vouching for the success of this cure.

Particulars may be obtained from

**J. B. LALINE, Manager,**  
**THE DIXON CURE CO.,**  
878 St. Denis Street, Montreal.  
.....08.....  
Dr. MACAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec  
All communications confidential.

### SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.

Best of PROPERLY MIXED Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and turn them in to us will receive the following premiums: For 10 empty bags a beautiful colored picture, in mounted gilt frame, of value 2 1/2 dollars. For 25 empty bags a larger picture in gilt frame of value 5 dollars. For 50 empty bags a beautiful plate of an old wood box. All orders must be sent to

MARVIN, 15 & 19 Henry St., Montreal.

# PIANOS

If you want a Piano at all, you want a good one. You need not be rich to have one. You need not have even a large income. All you want is \$10 cash to pay us down, and we will deliver in your home, same day, choice of such warranted first-class makes as

## NORDHEIMER HEINTZMAN HOWARD

The balance you can pay us as low as \$7 monthly. See us about it. We are sure to serve you better than you will be served elsewhere.

### Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,

2366 St. Catherine St.

#### OLD MAN'S GENEROSITY.

—I overheard a conversation the other day between a policeman and an old gentleman in one of our London streets. The hobby, it appeared, was asking for funds to help to bury one of his brother officers who had recently died.

"Would you like to subscribe five shillings towards his burial?" said the policeman.

The old gent put his hand in his pocket and handed him a sovereign.

"Thank you, sir," said he, "I have to give you fifteen shillings change."

"Oh, never mind the change. Bury three more policemen," was the unexpected reply.—E. W. W., "Cork Herald."

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the Emancipation is that the sin of poverty was changed thereby into a virtue.

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It. Rev. of Trenton addressed assembled celebrants attracted to his address months ago. He said that the influence of the Emancipation of New World's destinies of these up to invited to a one which influence reaches to the address to deliver Knights in aware of the Emancipation have been given on that occasion has been to be hoped as non-Catholics to receive Emancipation a city has from other cities many institutions in the Emancipation ton address opposition party, says would be so far as assistance to the Emancipation of no avail commenced always known as a Catholic better than does he propose, that ed, and as the Emancipation asserts. The Emancipation so well as public men know it all at all wrong. "But, with time with bigots, after Americans, and liberal men should be ready to a able cause appeal. The plaud the express our to show to redemption of citizens; and by every ited to Am. them.

"Let no movement Catholics, know your States policy long to the New religion, the right of possessing tions for p. discrimination. It is a Catholic Emancipation, one interpre. mandaments another for our Saviour when he uttered those ago to thinking that God the most cost moral precept. The Emancipation tion stone. We were kept pure from the Emancipation of God, shall the Emancipation is in Emancipation the Emancipation who were Emancipation.